# INFORMATION LETTER

Not for Publication — NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION — For Members Only

No. 1490 — Washington, D. C. — June 5, 1954


## QMC Lowers 1954 Pack Requirements

Revised procurement plans and tentative requirements for canned fruits and vegetables from the 1954 pack to meet the needs of the armed forces have been announced by the Department of Defense.

Under the plan as revised, procurement will be made by competitive negotiation with all interested vendors. Under this procedure, all suppliers will now be free to offer the armed forces whatever percentage of military requirements they wish to sell, as contrasted to the set-aside and letter contract procedures followed in recent years which limited canners to sale of a set quota of their production. A portion of the requirements of each item will be offered for competitive negotiation exclusively with small business concerns.

With the exception of packs which either have been completed or are nearing completion, requests for offers will be issued approximately 10 days prior to the time each pack is started in the various growing regions. The closing time for receiving offers will be so established as to follow initiation of each pack and awards of contracts will be made in sufficient time to permit successful vendors to pack requirements in institutional size cans. In the case of packs already completed or nearing completion, shelf stock will be purchased.

In previous years the procurement of seasonal pack items has been made with exemption from the provisions of the Walsh-Healey Act. No exemption from the provisions of this Act has been granted for the procurement of the 1954 pack. Accordingly contracts in excess of $10,000 awarded under this plan will include a requirement for performance in compliance with the provisions of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act.

Procurement will be effected by the various Market Center offices of the Army Quartermaster Market Center System. Headquarters of the Market Center System is at 266 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago 6, Ill. Detailed information may be obtained either from the Headquarters or the Market Center office nearest the supplier.

Prepared by the Army Quartermaster Corps, the estimated require-

(Please turn to page 212)

### Veterans Administration Lists Requirements from 1954 Pack

The Veterans Administration has made available to N.C.A. a list of the agency's estimated requirements for canned fruits, vegetables, and fish from the 1954 pack.

Invitations for bids will be issued by the General Supplies Section, Pro-

(Please turn to page 212)

### Texas City Tin Smelter

The Senate on June 1 passed and sent to the House S. Con. Res. 79, to express the sense of Congress favoring continued operation of the tin smelter at Texas City, Tex.

The concurrent resolution expresses the sense of Congress that the smelter should be continued in operation "at least until June 30, 1955"; that the smelter should be transferred from the due-to-expire RFC to another federal agency; and that an appropriate committee of Congress should study and report on the need for maintenance of a domestic tin smelting industry on a permanent basis.

The Senate also approved S. Res. 254 to authorize the Committees on Armed Services and Banking and Currency, acting jointly, to investigate tin smelting in the United States and its relation to national defense.

The chief of the RFC Tin Division told a Senate committee recently that continued operation of the smelter would not be a force strong enough for the U. S. to break any cartel tin market price, but that the smelter together with a disposable tin surplus would be adequate for that purpose.

Another reason advanced for continued operation of the Texas City smelter is the dependence of Bolivia on the U. S. market for tin.

### USDA Proposes To Reject Marketing Order on Olives

An interim decision against issuance of a marketing agreement and order regulating the handling of olives grown in California was announced May 28 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

USDA said its "recommended decision" is based upon evidence received at the public hearing at Stockton May 6-14 and at the reopened hearing at Sacramento April 12-13.

Issuance of a marketing agreement and order had been proposed by the Olive Growers Committee for a Federal Marketing Order. At the hearing, a wide area of disagreement existed among growers and canners concerning the merits of the proposed program. In its May 28 announcement USDA said that "the successful operation of such a program requires substantial support of both growers and canners."

Persons desiring to file written exceptions to the decision recommended by USDA may do so with the hearing clerk in Washington not later than June 23. A final decision then will be issued.

### USDA Appropriations

The Senate on June 2 passed H. R. 8779, making appropriations for the U. S. Department of Agriculture for the next fiscal year. The Senate voted $725,351,971.

The Senate concurred in the action of the House in restoring $15 million for Section 6 purchases under the school lunch program. The total of $83,236,197 for the school lunch program as approved by the Senate is the same amount that was available for the current fiscal year.

The Senate rejected a motion by Senator Long (La.), by a vote of 43-39, to increase the school lunch appropriation by $10 million.

The bill goes to conference with the House, which had approved $722,791,971.

## New Lime Superconcentrate

A new 35-fold unsweetened lime juice "superconcentrate" has been developed by chemists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Citrus Products Station at Winter Haven, Fla.

The Station previously had developed a sweetened 8-fold limeade concentrate and an unsweetened 16-fold lime juice concentrate.

Production of limeade concentrates would tend to extend the processing season, increase utilization of equipment, and provide employment at a slack time, USDA points out.

The unsweetened 35-fold lime superconcentrate is prepared by concentrating about 12 volumes of fresh juice to 2 volumes, adding 1 volume of lime puree, and freezing. Limeade is prepared by adding about 4 pounds of sugar to 1 pint of concentrate and diluting to 4¾ gallons.

The sweetened 8-fold limeade concentrate is prepared by concentrating about 7.5 volumes of lime juice to 3 volumes, adding 1 volume of puree, sweetening to about 68 percent soluble solids, and freezing. The limeade is prepared by diluting 7 volumes of water to 1 volume of concentrate.

## VA Requirements from 1954 Pack

*(Concluded from page 211)*

curement Division, Supply Service, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

Following are the VA's estimated requirements from the 1954 pack:

| Description | | Grade, Quantity, and Can Size | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Canned Vegetables** | | | | |
| Beans, lima, tiny, small and/or medium | B | 99,000 | No. | 10 |
| Beans, dry, red, kidney, in brine | A | 38,000 | No. | 10 |
| Beans, green, cut, round, sizes 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6, or flat, sizes 3, 4 or 5 | B | 231,000 | No. | 10 |
| Beets, sliced, medium size | A | 130,000 | No. | 10 |
| Beet puree | | 75,000 | No. | 2 |
| Carrots, sliced or diced | C | 26,000 | No. | 10 |
| Carrot puree | | 120,000 | No. | 2 |
| Catsup, tomato | A | 65,000 | No. | 10 |
| Corn, cream style, golden | B | 90,000 | No. | 10 |
| Corn, whole grain, golden | B | 100,000 | No. | 10 |
| Hominy, lye | Fancy | 20,000 | No. | 10 |
| Juice, tomato | A | 250,000 | No. | 10 |
| Juice, vegetable cocktail | | 78,000 | 46-oz. | |
| Peas, sweet, sieve 2, 4 and 5 | B | 210,000 | No. | 10 |
| Pea puree | | 105,000 | No. | 2 |
| Pickles, chow-chow | | 9,000 | gallon | |
| Pickles, dill | | 25,000 | gallon | |
| Pickles, whole, sweet | | 15,000 | gallon | |
| Pickles, mixed, sweet | | 20,000 | gallon | |
| Pickle relish | | 24,000 | gallon | |
| Potatoes, sweet, whole and pieces, in a liquid | A | 480,000 | No. | 2½ |
| Pumpkin | A | 18,000 | No. | 10 |
| Sauerkraut | A | 60,000 | No. | 10 |
| Tomatoes | B | 300,000 | No. | 10 |
| Tomato puree, medium | A | 160,000 | No. | 10 |
| **Canned Fruits** | | | | |
| Apples, sliced, heavy pack | C | 95,000 | No. | 10 |
| Applesauce | A | 85,000 | No. | 10 |
| Apricots, halves, unpeeled, water pack (artificially sweetened) | B | 99,000 | No. | 303 |
| Apricots, halves, unpeeled, heavy syrup | B | 75,000 | No. | 10 |
| Aprients, halves, peeled or unpeeled, solid pack | D | 20,400 | No. | 10 |
| Blueberries, water pack | C | 24,000 | No. | 10 |
| Boysenberries, water or pie grade | | 20,000 | No. | 10 |
| Cherries, R&P, water pack | C | 62,700 | No. | 10 |
| Cherries, light sweet, unpitted, water pack (artificially sweetened) | B | 81,000 | No. | 303 |
| Cherries, light sweet, unpitted, heavy syrup | B | 51,000 | No. | 10 |
| Figs, Kadota, water pack (artificially sweetened) | B | 54,800 | No. | 303 |
| Figs, Kadota, heavy syrup | B | 55,000 | No. | 10 |
| Fruit cocktail, heavy syrup | B | 95,000 | No. | 10 |
| Grapes, Thompson's seedless | Fancy | 18,000 | No. | 10 |
| Olives, dark, ripe, unpitted, sizes 2 or 3 | B | 9,000 | No. | 10 |
| Peaches, yellow cling, halved, water pack (artificially sweetened) | B | 150,000 | No. | 303 |
| Peaches, yellow cling, halved, heavy syrup | B | 189,000 | No. | 10 |
| Peaches, yellow cling, halved or quartered, solid pack | D | 32,100 | No. | 10 |
| Pears, Bartlett, halved, water pack (artificially sweetened) | B | 128,000 | No. | 303 |
| Pears, Bartlett, halved, heavy syrup | B | 150,000 | No. | 10 |
| Pineapple, slices (whole), medium, water pack (artificially sweetened) | A | 84,000 | No. | 2 |
| Pineapple, slices (whole), medium, extra heavy syrup | A | 66,000 | No. | 10 |
| Pineapple, crushed, heavy pack, extra heavy syrup | A | 45,000 | No. | 10 |
| Pineapple tidbits, extra heavy syrup | A | 33,000 | No. | 10 |
| Pineapple juice | A | 216,000 | No. | 10 |
| Plums, purple, water pack (artificially sweetened) | B | 70,600 | No. | 303 |
| Plums, purple, heavy syrup | B | 51,000 | No. | 10 |
| Plums, green gage or yellow egg, heavy syrup | B | 30,000 | No. | 10 |
| Sauce, cranberry, jellied or strained | A | 15,000 | No. | 10 |
| **Canned Fish** | | | | |
| Salmon, red or sockeye | | 360,000 | No. | 1 |
| Salmon, chum or Keta, skin and backbone removed and discarded | | 36,000 | 4-lb. | |
| Sardines, vegetable oil or natural style | | 100,000 | No. | 1 |
| Tuna fish | Fancy | 275,000 | No. | 1 |

## QMC Requirements from 1954 Pack

*(Concluded from page 211)*

ments are subject to modification and are announced to assist industry in planning 1954 production. The estimated requirements, with desired can sizes, are as follows:

**Canned Vegetables**

*(in pounds)*

| | No. 10 | No. 3 Cyl. | No. 2½ | No. 2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Asparagus | ..... | ..... | [a]1,460,000 | [b]2,892,000 |
| Beans, lima | 4,069,000 | ..... | ..... | [b]547,000 |
| Beans, snap | 14,759,000 | ..... | ..... | [b]1,528,000 |
| Beets | 4,899,000 | ..... | ..... | [b]347,000 |
| Carrots | 4,634,000 | ..... | ..... | [b]1,000,000 |
| Corn, whole grain | 3,518,000 | ..... | ..... | 541,000 |
| Corn, cream | ..... | 1,856,000 | ..... | 2,640,000 |
| Juice, tomato | 21,357,000 | 1,372,000 | ..... | [b]947,000 |
| Peas | 19,095,000 | ..... | ..... | [b]2,083,000 |
| Potatoes, sweet | ..... | ..... | 3,600,000 | ..... |
| Pumpkin | 238,000 | ..... | 2,041,000 | ..... |
| Spinach | 2,180,000 | ..... | 299,000 | ..... |
| Tomatoes | 46,217,000 | ..... | [c]5,644,000 | ..... |
| Tomato paste | 5,747,000 | ..... | 500,000 | ..... |
| Catsup | 8,784,000 | ..... | ..... | [c]3,371,000 |

[a] No. 2 acceptable. [b] No. 300 and No. 303 acceptable. [c] 14-oz. glass.

**Canned Fruits**

*(in pounds)*

| | No. 10 | No. 3 Cyl. | No. 2½ | No. 2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Apples | 16,393,000 | ..... | ..... | 1,234,000 |
| Applesauce | 8,302,000 | ..... | ..... | 505,000 |
| Apricots | 1,902,000 | ..... | 96,000 | ..... |
| Berries | 5,053,000 | ..... | ..... | 182,000 |
| Cherries, R&P | 3,560,000 | ..... | ..... | 278,000 |
| Cherries, sweet | 2,692,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Fruit cocktail | 3,728,000 | ..... | 675,000 | ..... |
| Juice, pineapple | ..... | 7,955,000 | ..... | 632,000 |
| Peaches | 1,136,000 | ..... | 284,000 | ..... |
| Pears | 4,531,000 | ..... | 826,000 | ..... |
| Pineapple (all types except crushed) | 1,668,000 | ..... | [a]417,000 | ..... |
| Pineapple, crushed | 3,123,000 | ..... | [a]398,000 | ..... |
| Plums | 821,000 | ..... | 104,000 | ..... |

[a] No. 2 acceptable.

## 1953 Exports of Canned Foods by Quantity and Value

The value of 1953 exports of canned foods was materially greater than the value of 1952 exports, on the basis of a report by the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

The value of exports of canned fruit and vegetable products rose from about $55 million in 1952 to about $63 million in 1953, an increase of about 13 percent.

Canned fish products accounted for an additional $13.8 million in exports, about half of the value of exports two years ago.

In addition, exports of canned meats and meat products amounted to $11 million.

Total 1953 exports of these canned foods thus were valued at $87 million, compared with $75 million in 1952.

### Increase in Exports by Commodity

Canned fruit exports in 1953 exceeded 1952 quantity and value by the same percentage. However, the export value of canned vegetables did not keep pace with the greater volume of exports. For canned fruit juices, although the volume of exports was down slightly from 1952, the value of 1953 exports was 35 percent greater.

Canned fish, for which the volume of exports declined 6.5 percent, actually yielded a higher over-all export price in 1953 than the year before.

| Commodity Group | Increase in 1953 over 1952 Quantity | Value |
|---|---|---|
| | (*percent*) | |
| Canned vegetables | +9.8 | +7.0 |
| Canned fruits | +4.4 | +4.4 |
| Fruit juices | −1.6 | +35.2 |
| Baby foods | +23.3 | +15.6 |
| Canned fish | −6.5 | +0.9 |
| Canned shellfish | +106.5 | +40.1 |
| Canned meats | +73.8 | +46.6 |

The Bureau of the Census report lists exports by quantity and value for each classification of product and according to country of destination. Copies of the report, known as FT 410, Part I, 1953, are available from Commerce Department field offices.

The statistics do not include shipments to U. S. territories, which are not classified as exports.

Following is a summary of 1953 exports for each of the classifications of canned fruits, canned vegetables, canned fruit juices, baby foods, canned fish and shellfish, and canned meat, by quantity and value, with comparisons:

| | 1952 | | 1953 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quantity (*pounds*) | Value (*dollars*) | Quantity (*pounds*) | Value (*dollars*) |
| **Canned vegetables:** | | | | |
| Asparagus | 9,454,834 | 2,458,868 | 16,010,166 | 2,759,644 |
| Baked beans, pork and beans | 5,434,209 | 523,942 | 5,428,591 | 530,639 |
| Corn | 2,888,017 | 474,456 | 2,662,090 | 418,171 |
| Peas | 8,723,679 | 1,179,034 | 10,778,014 | 1,450,517 |
| Soups | 11,691,899 | 2,308,907 | 11,688,544 | 2,163,576 |
| Tomatoes | 17,810,996 | 1,822,756 | 1,612,561 | 197,416 |
| Tomato paste and puree | 9,359,428 | 1,492,510 | 22,963,500 | 3,315,594 |
| Tomato juice | 31,142,180 | 2,847,368 | 34,829,947 | 3,141,915 |
| Snap beans | 2,854,006 | 334,976 | 2,348,560 | 327,333 |
| Lima beans | 243,427 | 40,440 | 246,311 | 38,211 |
| Spinach | 1,002,908 | 100,401 | 1,170,013 | 111,276 |
| Vegetables and juices, n. e. c. | 6,483,201 | 1,086,491 | 8,104,442 | 1,393,586 |
| Pickles | 5,864,384 | 686,739 | 5,143,706 | 697,830 |
| Catsup, chili sauce, and other tomato sauces | 24,532,572 | 3,274,708 | 27,675,169 | 3,381,793 |
| Total canned vegetables | 137,185,725 | 18,631,826 | 150,661,614 | 19,935,901 |
| **Canned fruits:** | | | | |
| Grapefruit | 2,071,147 | 218,679 | 2,171,924 | 237,116 |
| Berries | 1,126,849 | 259,657 | 840,241 | 220,615 |
| Apples and sauce | 1,057,041 | 127,324 | 912,516 | 133,714 |
| Apricots | 5,952,383 | 866,623 | 4,817,788 | 716,389 |
| Cherries | 1,067,250 | 232,767 | 744,700 | 157,238 |
| Prunes and plums | 448,973 | 70,704 | 612,235 | 103,031 |
| Peaches | 23,462,261 | 3,244,694 | 24,013,075 | 3,215,167 |
| Pears | 5,902,358 | 1,066,947 | 5,120,819 | 883,915 |
| Pineapple | 37,732,481 | 6,032,559 | 49,057,365 | 7,602,927 |
| Fruit cocktail | 43,571,125 | 7,376,889 | 39,224,545 | 6,655,159 |
| Fruits, n. e. c. | 901,374 | 151,646 | 928,322 | 159,107 |
| Jellies and jams | 1,268,652 | 342,771 | 1,586,436 | 430,399 |
| Total canned fruits | 124,594,894 | 19,647,903 | 130,029,966 | 20,514,777 |
| **Baby foods:** | | | | |
| Meats | 322,142 | 167,739 | 395,058 | 220,354 |
| Vegetables | 1,031,069 | 264,133 | 1,377,637 | 369,674 |
| Fruits | 5,694,974 | 1,492,618 | 6,710,046 | 1,630,691 |
| Custards and puddings | 102,784 | 27,820 | 135,223 | 35,936 |
| Total baby foods | 7,150,969 | 1,952,310 | 8,816,964 | 2,256,655 |
| **Fruit Juices:** | (*gallons*) | (*dollars*) | (*gallons*) | (*dollars*) |
| Pineapple juice | 2,291,093 | 1,457,446 | 2,654,112 | 1,761,427 |
| Grapefruit juice, single-strength | 4,179,158 | 1,808,471 | 4,355,601 | 2,356,267 |
| Grapefruit juice, conc. (hot-pack) | 72,474 | 125,154 | 47,676 | 115,624 |
| Orange juice, single-strength | 6,714,196 | 3,635,867 | 6,919,656 | 4,094,279 |
| Orange juice, conc. (hot-pack) | 291,742 | 900,024 | 529,674 | 1,545,749 |
| Citrus juices, blended | 3,823,519 | 1,888,289 | 3,353,578 | 2,120,180 |
| Peach juice and nectar | 1,074,864 | 1,180,933 | 1,026,979 | 1,100,977 |
| Pear juice, nectar, and pearade | 3,891,666 | 4,301,770 | 3,010,865 | 3,221,868 |
| Fruit juices, n. e. c. | 2,467,543 | 2,755,321 | 2,515,736 | 3,073,402 |
| Total fruit juices | 24,806,255 | 14,780,975 | 24,414,177 | 19,989,773 |
| **Canned Fish:** | (*pounds*) | (*dollars*) | (*pounds*) | (*dollars*) |
| Salmon | 1,427,563 | 819,883 | 2,277,048 | 1,111,553 |
| Sardines in oil | 3,349,043 | 683,562 | 773,396 | 232,839 |
| Sardines, other | 36,620,400 | 7,189,907 | 9,183,475 | 1,987,709 |
| Herring | 274,721 | 44,300 | 347,766 | 68,303 |
| Tuna | 410,799 | 196,195 | 366,431 | 225,453 |
| Mackerel | 3,366,803 | 697,228 | 5,394,778 | 969,389 |
| Fish, n. e. c. | 4,629,919 | 1,135,938 | 28,479,176 | 6,260,738 |
| Total canned fish | 49,980,148 | 10,767,013 | 46,722,072 | 10,862,014 |
| **Canned Shellfish:** | | | | |
| Shrimp | 1,684,553 | 1,405,004 | 1,729,178 | 1,794,586 |
| Crabs | 33,342 | 37,135 | 20,288 | 26,783 |
| Oysters | 105,901 | 92,686 | 143,113 | 134,443 |
| Shellfish, n. e. c. | 3,397,044 | 543,725 | 8,889,502 | 955,401 |
| Total canned shellfish | 5,220,840 | 2,078,530 | 10,782,081 | 2,911,213 |
| **Canned Meats:** | | | | |
| Beef and veal | 1,296,764 | 557,410 | 10,930,773 | 4,530,340 |
| Hams and shoulders | 2,326,785 | 1,790,833 | 1,296,095 | 1,071,916 |
| Other pork | 3,539,680 | 2,320,767 | 3,602,589 | 1,994,653 |
| Sausage, prepared sausage meats, bologna, and frankfurters | 3,293,125 | 1,715,980 | 3,475,443 | 1,734,511 |
| Chicken | 1,631,650 | 670,807 | 2,342,356 | 966,028 |
| Meat and meat products, n. e. c. | 1,329,439 | 454,556 | 2,269,657 | 719,250 |
| Total canned meats | 13,417,443 | 7,510,353 | 23,316,913 | 11,016,698 |

The initials "n. e. c." stand for "not elsewhere classified."

## Leading Export Markets for Canned Fruits and Vegetables

The increase in exports of canned fruits and vegetables in 1953 over 1952 reflects an apparent improvement in markets in all areas of the world.

While the over-all value of 1953 exports of canned fruits and vegetables was 13 percent greater than in 1952, three of the leading customers in 1952 accounted for smaller proportions of the total value of 1953 exports.

Canada again was the leading foreign market for canned foods, but her 1953 purchases totaling $23 million accounted for only 36½ percent of total U. S. exports of canned fruit and vegetable products whereas her 1952 purchases worth $21 million had represented 39 percent of the total that year.

Cuba retained her position as number two buyer of canned fruits and vegetables, with $10 million worth in 1953 representing 15.9 percent of total exports, compared with $11 million in 1952 representing 19 percent of the total.

Venezuela, which had bought $5 million worth and accounted for 7.6 percent of the 1952 total exports, purchased only $3 million worth accounting for only 4.7 percent of total exports in 1953.

The top three were followed by these other leading customers for U. S. canned fruit and vegetable products (in thousands—000 omitted):

Belgium, $2,779; Netherlands, $2,350; Switzerland, $1,986; Western Germany, $1,874; Japan, $1,848; Philippine Republic, $1,757; Mexico, $1,635; Panama, $1,412; Canal Zone, $959; France, $927; Netherlands Antilles (islands of Aruba, Curacao, and Bonaire), $846; United Kingdom, $775.

These 15 countries were reported to have been shipped canned fruit and vegetable products with a total value of $58,100,000. This figure represents 92 percent of the total value of all 1953 exports of these products.

The countries to which exports of canned fruit and vegetable products in 1953 increased the most in comparison with 1952 were the European nations of West Germany, France, Belgium, and the Netherlands, and Japan.

According to USDA, Japan was the best customer for U. S. farm products in 1952 and 1953 after having held second place for the four years 1948-51. Japan's agriculture reportedly is not producing as much of the country's food requirements as it did before World War II.

The canned fruit and vegetable products most universally traded in 1953 were soups and fruit cocktail. The 1953 summary lists 53 countries to which canned soups were exported and 52 countries to which fruit cocktail was exported; the export statistics list only countries to which the year's exports totaled $1,000 or more.

Other canned foods having a number of foreign markets in 1953 were peaches, to 51 countries ($1,000 or more); asparagus to 45; miscellaneous fruit juices to 42; tomato juice to 39; tomato paste and puree and

| Canned vegetables: | Canada | Mexico | Panama | Canal Zone | Cuba | Venezuela | Belgium | Switzerland | Philippine R. | Japan |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (thousands of dollars) | | | | | | | | | |
| Asparagus | 209 | 96 | 36 | 15 | 148 | 114 | 205 | 628 | 86 | 38 |
| Baked beans, pork and beans | 138 | 5 | 63 | 45 | 4 | 7 | ... | ... | 149 | ... |
| Corn | 33 | 44 | 8 | 19 | 93 | 28 | 1 | 6 | 33 | 4 |
| Peas | 223 | 30 | 45 | 30 | 416 | 235 | ... | 42 | 181 | 2 |
| Soups | 97 | 125 | 276 | 100 | 456 | 240 | 31 | 1 | 138 | 57 |
| Tomatoes | 54 | 3 | ... | 23 | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | 36 | 2 |
| Tomato paste and puree | 486 | 30 | 56 | 107 | 38 | 7 | 385 | 7 | 29 | 1,029 |
| Tomato juice | 1,536 | 13 | 75 | 28 | 982 | 59 | 39 | 28 | 16 | 27 |
| Snap beans | 26 | 71 | 18 | 19 | 63 | 30 | ... | ... | 14 | ... |
| Lima beans | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 5 | ... |
| Spinach | 79 | ... | ... | 8 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vegetables and juices, n.e.s. | 337 | 26 | 77 | 92 | 151 | 150 | ... | ... | 154 | 7 |
| Pickles | 300 | 11 | 13 | 26 | 79 | 41 | ... | ... | 129 | 19 |
| Catsup and chili sauce | 569 | 216 | 66 | 55 | 1,562 | 72 | 13 | 11 | 335 | 74 |
| Total canned vegetables | 4,098 | 670 | 735 | 569 | 3,993 | 999 | 676 | 723 | 1,305 | 1,257 |

| Canned fruits: | Canada | Cuba | Venezuela | Netherlands | Belgium | France | West Germany | Switzerland | Philippine R. | Japan |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (thousands of dollars) | | | | | | | | | |
| Grapefruit | 198 | ... | ... | 7 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Berries | 21 | 12 | 43 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 5 | 7 | 89 |
| Apples and sauce | 20 | 22 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Apricots | 232 | 4 | 12 | 32 | 305 | 1 | 9 | 14 | 10 | 2 |
| Cherries | 25 | 12 | 16 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 5 |
| Prunes and plums | 23 | 1 | 13 | 7 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... |
| Peaches | 765 | 730 | 141 | 127 | 403 | 24 | 19 | 146 | 89 | 18 |
| Pears | 149 | 429 | 37 | 8 | 21 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 17 | 5 |
| Pineapple | 2,995 | 5 | 12 | 1,095 | 725 | 491 | 611 | 735 | ... | 280 |
| Fruit cocktail | 4,033 | 706 | 313 | 128 | 348 | 4 | 11 | 214 | 147 | 35 |
| Fruits, n.e.s. | 49 | 8 | 22 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 9 | ... |
| Jellies and jams | 87 | 71 | 11 | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | 3 | 48 | 6 |
| Total canned fruits | 8,597 | 2,000 | 634 | 1,406 | 1,807 | 527 | 657 | 1,124 | 355 | 440 |

| Fruit juices: | Canada | Mexico | Panama | Cuba | N. Antilles | Venezuela | U. K. | Netherlands | Belgium | West Germany |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (thousands of dollars) | | | | | | | | | |
| Pineapple juice | 1,256 | 41 | 10 | ... | 40 | 9 | ... | 32 | 41 | 53 |
| Grapefruit juice, single-strength | 1,766 | 23 | 6 | 5 | 3 | ... | 3 | 61 | 100 | 178 |
| Grapefruit juice, conc. (hot-pack) | 5 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 1 | ... |
| Orange juice, single-strength | 3,657 | 16 | 2 | 8 | 47 | 27 | 2 | 114 | 130 | 281 |
| Orange juice, conc. (hot-pack) | 390 | 10 | ... | ... | 2 | 56 | 485 | 210 | 13 | 98 |
| Citrus juices, blended | 1,996 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 4 | 1 | 16 | 10 | 63 |
| Peach juice and nectar | 9 | 118 | 60 | 697 | 22 | 98 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pear juice, nectar and pear-ade | 4 | 114 | 244 | 1,873 | 168 | 671 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fruit juices, n.e.s. | 1,488 | 513 | 164 | 208 | 57 | 270 | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Total fruit juices | 10,571 | 841 | 486 | 2,791 | 343 | 1,135 | 491 | 458 | 296 | 673 |

| Baby foods: | Canada | Mexico | Panama | Cuba | Venezuela | Netherlands | Philippine R. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (thousands of dollars) | | | | | | |
| Fruits | .. | 18 | 5 | 1,017 | 413 | 21 | 10 |
| Vegetables | .. | 22 | 28 | 110 | 64 | 11 | 11 |
| Meats | 72 | 3 | .. | 86 | 21 | .. | 7 |
| Custards and puddings | .. | 4 | .. | 8 | 5 | .. | 8 |
| Total baby foods | 72 | 47 | 33 | 1,221 | 503 | 32 | 36 |

catsup and chili sauce to 38 countries; and pineapple to 35 countries.

*Tomato products*—The greatest shift in the export pattern for canned foods was registered for canned tomatoes and tomato products.

The decline in exports of canned tomatoes was accounted for largely by Canada, where 1953 purchases amounted to only $54 thousand compared with $1,631 thousand in 1952 and $536 thousand in 1951.

However, Canada more than doubled its purchases of U. S. tomato paste and puree. Increased purchases of these items also were reported for Japan, with 1953 exports up to $1,029 thousand from the $281 thousand reported for 1952; and for Netherlands and Belgium, each of which purchased tomato paste and puree worth several hundred thousand dollars more than in 1952.

Tomato juice exports to Canada were up slightly and exports to Cuba were down slightly from 1952. Exports of catsup, chili sauce, and other tomato sauces to Cuba were up and exports to Canada were down.

*Asparagus*—The volume of 1953 exports of canned asparagus was double that of 1952. Exports to Canada were three times as great as in 1952, exports to Belgium were almost three times as great as 1952, and exports to France were up one-third. West Germany is reported as having been sent 5,485,559 pounds valued at $433,604, or 8 cents a pound.

*Greens*—No exports of canned snap beans, lima beans, spinach, or other greens are recorded to the countries of Western Europe—Belgium, Netherlands, France, West Germany, or Switzerland.

*Pineapple*—Exports of pineapple in 1953 were reported considerably above 1952, with a number of countries showing increased purchases. Exports to the countries of Western Europe were reported double and treble those of 1952. Canada and Japan each accounted for $200 thousand more U. S. canned pineapple than in 1952, and Canada also increased her purchase of pineapple juice by $700 thousand.

*Fruit cocktail*—Exports of fruit cocktail to Canada in 1953 were down about $370 thousand, but shipments to Europe and the Philippine Republic increased.

*Peaches*—Exports of canned peaches to Canada and Venezuela declined, and exports to Cuba increased moderately over 1952.

*Prunes and plums*—Canada increased her purchases of canned prunes and plums from $16 thousand in 1952 to $23 thousand in 1953, Venezuela from $6 thousand to $13 thousand, and Korea from virtually nothing to $8 thousand; while declines were registered for two important buyers in 1952—Cuba and the Belgian Congo.

*Citrus*—Exports of canned citrus products rose significantly in 1953 over 1952 levels.

Exports of canned grapefruit rose. The principal buyers, Canada and the Netherlands, increased their purchases in 1953.

Exports of single-strength grapefruit juice were up by $200 thousand to Canada, and 1953 exports to countries of Western Europe—notably West Germany, France, Belgium, and the Netherlands—were double and treble those of 1952.

Exports of single-strength orange juice were up $700 thousand to Canada, and big increases over 1952 also were registered for the countries of Western Europe.

*Nectars*—Exports of fruit nectars in 1953 were down from 1952, with Venezuela and Cuba registering big declines on their purchases of pear juice and nectar, and Venezuela cutting its purchases of peach juice and nectar in half. Cuba purchased $75 thousand more peach nectar in 1953 than in 1952.

*Fruit juices*—Exports of miscellaneous fruit juices—including apple, grape, and prune juices—increased to most important buyers in 1953. Exports to Venezuela in 1953 were half of the 1952 level. However, sizable increases were registered for Canada, Cuba, Mexico, the Philippines, Japan, and Hong Kong.

## 1953 Imports of Canned Fruit and Vegetable Products

United States consumers bought more and paid more for imported canned fruits and vegetables in 1953 than in 1952, on the basis of a report by the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

Although the volume of canned vegetable imports was down, the import price was 12.6 percent higher than in 1952. The import price of canned fruits and fruit juices in 1953 was up 1.6 and 1.1 percent, respectively.

Following is a summary of 1953 imports of selected canned fruit and vegetable products, with comparisons, as reported by the Bureau of the Census in FT 110:

| | 1952 | | 1953 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value |
| Canned vegetables: | (pounds) | (dollars) | (pounds) | (dollars) |
| Peas | 86,629 | 23,873 | 111,902 | 29,092 |
| Mushrooms | 955,070 | 570,261 | 1,718,319 | 959,444 |
| Tomatoes | 61,054,346 | 4,607,905 | 55,427,665 | 4,110,746 |
| Asparagus | 30,674 | 15,936 | 42,173 | 15,907 |
| Beans | 50,409 | 11,546 | 89,488 | 19,061 |
| Chickpeas | 284,254 | 39,412 | 332,979 | 52,239 |
| Tomato paste and sauce | 4,647,287 | 681,418 | 2,734,202 | 488,023 |
| Pimientos | 1,204,191 | 281,505 | 3,447,439 | 765,534 |
| Soybeans | 78,485 | 10,981 | 33,597 | 7,241 |
| Sauerkraut | 1,396,366 | 42,402 | 968,405 | 37,145 |
| Vegetables, n.e.s. | 6,345,444 | 1,575,286 | 7,068,882 | 1,671,001 |
| Total canned vegetables | 76,223,155 | 7,860,525 | 71,975,051 | 8,335,523 |
| Canned fruits: | | | | |
| Pineapple | 91,396,324 | 10,762,946 | 105,869,357 | 12,599,142 |
| Blueberries | 28,895 | 6,109 | 133,474 | 22,744 |
| Other berries | 684,158 | 92,258 | 1,314,217 | 189,905 |
| Mandarin oranges | 2,222,784 | 349,999 | 9,391,526 | 1,191,212 |
| Prunes and plums | 403,629 | 198,902 | 682,979 | 419,278 |
| Peaches | 113 | 45 | 8,430 | 1,374 |
| Pears | 22 | 5 | 8,141 | 453 |
| Apricot pulp | 53 | 62 | 21,446 | 1,603 |
| Orange pulp | 9,202 | 366 | 186,076 | 2,372 |
| Papaya paste and pulp | 475,541 | 37,397 | 410,541 | 32,624 |
| Fruit pastes and pulp, n.e.s. | 610,115 | 78,677 | 1,727,527 | 249,283 |
| Fruit in brine, n.e.s. | ..... | 38,005 | ..... | 20,433 |
| Fruit mixtures | ..... | 27,972 | ..... | 29,375 |
| Total canned fruits | 95,830,836 | 11,592,713 | 119,753,714 | 14,759,788 |
| Fruit juices: | (gallons) | (dollars) | (gallons) | (dollars) |
| Lemon juice concentrate | 674,571 | 293,240 | 1,798,932 | 827,376 |
| Lime juice concentrate | 27,332 | 26,747 | 110,669 | 126,283 |
| Citrus juice concentrate, n.e.s. | 212 | 241 | 119 | 1,841 |
| Lime juice | 57,239 | 103,817 | 87,262 | 159,806 |
| Citrus juices | 165,095 | 71,985 | 272 | 357 |
| Cherry juice | 7,891,528 | 3,360,176 | 9,098,238 | 3,797,456 |
| Grape juice | 248 | 1,286 | 151 | 358 |
| Total fruit juices | 8,816,225 | 3,857,492 | 11,095,643 | 4,913,479 |

## Shipments to U. S. Territories and Possessions in 1953

Shipments of canned fruit and vegetable products to U. S. territories and possessions in 1953 were valued at $14.7 million, on the basis of a report by the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

The value of 1953 shipments was about 70 percent higher than the $8.7 million reported for 1952.

Shipments to the territories are paid for in U. S. currency and are classified separately from exports. The shipments are reported by the Bureau of the Census in FT 800.

The principal market among the territories again was Puerto Rico, which accounted for 83 percent of the total value of 1953 shipments.

Following are total commercial shipments of canned fruit and vegetable products to U. S. territories and possessions in 1953:

| Item | Quantity (*thousands of pounds*) | Value (*thousands of dollars*) |
|---|---|---|
| Canned soups | 7,547 | 1,383 |
| Catsup, chili sauce, and other tomato sauces | 30,751 | 3,490 |
| Tomato juice | 12,210 | 1,321 |
| Vegetables and juices, n.e.c. | 14,207 | 1,774 |
| Canned fruits | 6,670 | 2,886 |
| Fruit juices | *4,106 | 3,937 |
| Total, 1953 | ..... | 14,691 |
| Total, 1952 | ..... | 8,666 |

The territories and possessions included in these statistics are Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, Wake Island, American Samoa, and Canton Island. * Thousands of gallons—not pounds.

## Development of FDA Standards for Dietetic Canned Fruits

The development of FDA standards for artificially sweetened canned fruits was discussed at an informal conference in Washington May 25.

The stated purpose of the meeting was to carry out the suggestion of the Commissioner of Food and Drugs that such informal conferences are helpful in expediting the exchange of information that is necessary in the development of food standards.

Present were representatives of the National Research Council, the Food and Drug Administration, the committee representing interested canners, and members of the N.C.A. Washington Research Laboratory staff.

The conference was arranged by Dr. B. S. Clark, acting for the Food and Nutrition Board of the N.R.C., who presided.

Dr. R. R. Williams, chairman of the N.R.C. Committee on Definitions and Standards for Foods, reviewed activities of the N.R.C. leading up to this first informal conference on food standards.

C. W. Crawford, Commissioner of Food and Drugs, expressed gratification at the achievement of the first objective in this work, namely, the formation of an industry committee and the organization of the informal conference. Referring specifically to the question of artificially sweetened canned fruits, Mr. Crawford noted that permits for the large-scale trial of these products had been issued for two or three years. He said that he feels that ample time now has been afforded to learn the practical aspects of proposed changes, both from the merchandising point of view and from the effect on the consuming public.

Mr. Crawford stated that these permits have served their purpose and that the matter should be incorporated in standards, either by amendment of existing standards or by establishment of new standards.

Recent developments, he said, indicate a need for low calorie foods, but there is a lack of agreement as to which foods best meet this need. The FDA has requested consideration of this problem by the N.R.C. so that its recommendation might assist the FDA in establishment of its own policy.

B. E. Richmond, Chairman of the N.C.A. Committee on Artificially Sweetened Canned Foods, said that these informal conferences are beneficial and gratifying to the industry representatives. He said the Committee is anxious that provision for these dietetic foods be incorporated in the standards of identity.

The merchandising of special dietetic packs has shown that these foods have a market, he said, and the present labeling has been satisfactory.

Mr. Richmond pointed out that some canned fruits not yet standardized also are being merchandised on a permit basis with the addition of artificial sweeteners and that eventually some general policy regarding the labeling and merchandising of such foods will have to be developed.

The provisions of the so-called Hale amendment to the Food and Drug Act make possible the modification of the standards of identity by a relatively simple procedure, and the canners hope that this can be done, he said.

The conference continued all day with free exchange of informal opinions. It was agreed that action would be expedited by the submission by the N.C.A. of a formal petition for action under the Hale amendment on the use of artificial sweeteners and pectin in the five canned fruits for which standards of identity already have been established.

## Dr. Stier Installed

Dr. Howard L. Stier, Director of the N.C.A. Division of Statistics, was installed on May 26 as president of the Washington Section of the American Society for Quality Control. Dr. Stier has been active in this society for several years. Last year he served as vice president and program chairman of the Washington Section.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS


| | Page |
|---|---|
| **Congress** | |
| Texas City tin smelter | 211 |
| USDA appropriations | 211 |
| **Foreign Trade** | |
| 1953 exports of canned foods by quantity and value | 213 |
| Leading export markets for canned fruits and vegetables | 214 |
| 1953 imports of canned fruit and vegetable products | 215 |
| Shipments to U.S. territories and possessions in 1953 | 216 |
| **Marketing Orders** | |
| USDA proposes to reject marketing order on olives | 211 |
| **Personnel** | |
| Dr. Stier installed | 216 |
| **Procurement** | |
| QMC lowers 1954 pack requirements | 211 |
| Veterans Administrations lists requirements from 1954 pack | 211 |
| **Research** | |
| New lime superconcentrate | 212 |
| **Standards** | |
| Development of FDA standards for dietetic canned fruits | 216 |